New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1858.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Fact and Fancy.

The pride of ancestry is so inherent a vanity of human nature that we believe there are few men who would not rather be able to prove descent from a great rascal who lived long ago, than to be unable to prove that their blood coursed in the veins of anybody in particular in the age that such rascal lived, detested by cotemporary relatives to be proudly acknowledged by a pedigree-adoring posterity. This introductory remark is general, and introded to have no pertinent application to those forefathers and descendants to which we are about to make direct reference, for we are mindful of the adage that "it is a foul bird that defiles its own nest," and the patronymic ancestor of this paragraphist was a "crop-eared Puritan," whose bones were laid at rest in a new world grave but twenty years after the Mayflower grounded her kedge in Plymouth Bay.

The Puritan fathers then were not rascals, any more than they were extraordinarily good and great men. They were religious factionists, zealous to fanaticism, whose country became too hot to hold "round-heads" comfortably and who, with a fair degree of enterprise, started off to find more agreeable quarters. Unfortunately for the success of this object, their almost aimless cruise brought them to the wrong place, and they found themselves caught in the inhospitable wilderness of Massachusetts instead of the better land and more genial clime which they might have found further South. But finding themselves in that predicament they made the worst of a bad bargain, by stirring up the savages with indiscreet provocation, by persecuting whites who differed with them, and rendering themselves socially miserable by the internal tyranny which their arbitrary and preposterous enactments enabled their petty authorities to inflict under the name of law and justice upon their own fellows.

Such were the Puritan forefathers, as their own chronicles attest; those, the wrong-headed zealots, with no particular ability to make them adventitiously respectable in their evil doing, whom the song and prose of New-England writers has endeavored during the last ten or fifteen years to galvanize into heroes, and with fair success—for by the process of this sort of literary electro-metallurgy they have managed to deposit upon them so thick a plate of heroic gilding that the real groundwork material can now scarcely be seen through it—and a generation or so hence it will be altogether invisible, and the proud New Englander will point his ancestry as an unadulterated race of heroes; and their times, as the grand heroic age of Yankeedom. Miles Standish will be, new, con, the soldier saint, the warrior apostle to the wilderness tribes, instead of what he really was, a very rough fighter, merciless and bloody, who would amuse himself by butchering Indian men and burning to women and children in their own wigwams, and who died with the blood of hundreds on his soul—who, with his squad of christian cut-throats surpassed the ignorant savages in deeds of rapine and slaughter.

These doings, with the burning of witches, the execution of persons for petit larceny, the whipping of white men for doing what is now not even considered a misdemeanor, all these things will not be lightly passed over as merely little harmless eccentricities of hero character, but sung, with no word of censure, as they already have been in fact, as most notable and commendable manifestations of a stern sense of religious duty or social virtue. As they ravaged and destroyed in the name of religion—"smiting the Philistines" was the cant—they were praiseworthy; but the frontier despendoes of our day, whose bloody mascraptionsness is not to be compared with theirs, by the like course earn detestation and death, if the law can catch them, while they are yet innocent of the same hypocritical pretense.

We are exceeding our limits, but our indignation seems their circumscribing when it is spurred by contemplating the perversion of facts of history by fancy, and by the instances of that insufferable self consequence with which the New Englander of the old stock points to his pedigree. For example, here we have a fellow by the name of Bradstreet, who commences in the New York Ledger a loudly advertised "*True History of the Colony of New Plymouth, by I. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet,*" etc., with the following oration of incense to his own vanity and that of his fellows of the New England aristocracy:

"The ancient race of Greek gods, whose celestial ichor impregnated the blood of heroes, no longer live in the faith of reason, or else to them would be attributed the parentage of those illustrious men who founded, upon Plymouth Rock, a new Olympus."

This choice extract is followed by a couple of columns of stuff principally devoted to the laudation of his stock and the illustration of his ancestral tree, modestly remarking that "each separate Bradstreet is a whole Bradstreet, and that I am one let this history testify." Doubtless it will so testify. We are completely wearied of New England histories, New England orations, New England virtue, New England perseverance, and all its absurdities and isms.

Piccolomini

Has entirely captivated the Bostonians. Her every appearance is an ovation on their part. The critics have exhausted the vocabulary of laudatory adjectives in the praise of the prima donna and her associates, and are impressing for the service all sorts of odd expressions—one of them, for instance, speaks of Brignoli's "delicious *lavender* voice."

Anniversary Events—Dec. 28.

1803—Great snow storm in New England, blocking all travel.

1835—Battle of Tampa Bay, in which a large force of Seminoles attacked a company of 110 U. S. troops under Major Dade, and killed all but three.

1831—Insurrection of the slaves in Jamaica. They rose to the number of 30,000, of whom 4000 were killed; and property was destroyed during the insurrection to the value of $15,000,000.

1815—The Emperor Alexander of Russia granted to his subjects equal rights with the nobles in establishing manufactures, etc.

1877—Foundation of the American Colonization Society, at Washington.

1814—A cannonade of seven hours' duration between the Americans, under Jackson, and the British, below New Orleans. American loss, 9 killed and 8 wounded, British loss, 120 killed.

1811—Funeral, at Richmond, of those who lost their lives by the burning of the theater, two days previously.

1797—The French renewed the war with the Pope, in consequence of the assassination of Gen. Duplot, who had been sent to Rome on an embassy.

1768—British Admiral Keppel took the French settlement of Goree.

1757—The Prussians under Frederick took Leignitz, by which the Austrians and French were compelled to abandon Silesia, with a loss of four thousand men.

1737—Remarkable sinking and rising of land at Scarborough, England.

1733—Great battle near Babylon, in which Kouli Khan defeated the Turks, killing 20,000 men, and losing 10,000.

1694—Death of Mary II, Queen of England, by small-pox.

1601—Kinsale, Ireland, surrendered by the Irish and Spaniards to the British.

1499—Earl Warwick, the last of the Plantagenets, beheaded at Tower Hill.

1278—The Primate of England enjoined that, at the Nunnery of Godstow, this being Childermas day, public prayers should no more be offered up by little girls.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The London Star, of the 22d November, says:

A case has occurred in France which will probably excite fierce indignation in this country, as it may be held to be an outrage upon the rights of Protestant conscience. There is a French law which makes it obligatory on manufacturers to send to school all their factory children who are under twelve. The school is, of course, the public one, which is of course Catholic. Mr. Walker is an English lace manufacturer in St. Pierre, and he has been summoned for having two English children in his service without sending them to school. He pleaded that they were Protestants, and the school was Catholic, but the plea did not avail, for the Judge, who said that a free school could not be established for every sect, decided against Mr. Walker, fining him six francs and costs, on the ground that the defendant's argument tended to create for foreign Protestants a position which would enable them to compete unfairly with Frenchmen. This is a specimen of the wrongs and absurdities inherent in compulsory State education.

SOUTHERN POLICY—NEW PLAN.

A very ably written communication appeared in the Mobile Mercury of the 20th, in which "Party Fealty" and "Its Effects upon Southern Rights and Interests," were elaborately, vigorously and dispassionately discussed. With many of the positions, statements and arguments of the writer, we fully concur, and would, also, probably concur with some of his conclusions were we blessed with sanguine temperaments. But, looking calmly at the past and the present, we must confess to a lamentable lack of confidence regarding the future.

The writer's preliminary observations are very good, if not unanswerable. Much, far too much, has been sacrificed on the altar of party—and men have yielded sacred constitutional rights to further partisan objects, which yielding has only led to fresh and more dangerous encroachments, when if fighting had been made the alternative at the outset, we would not have been called upon to yield anything of value, either first or last. It is strictly true, to use the words of the writer, that—"The South has, at various periods during the last thirty years, sacrificed her constitutional rights, surrendered her independence, and actually bartered her equality in the Union for the purpose of preserving the integrity of party, and every concession she has made has but prepared the way for further demands." There are no means of disputing the verity of these statements. But for the South the Democratic party would have been beaten time and again within the last thirty years. Her steadfast fidelity has been the rock which sustained it; and for this fidelity—this stern adherence to what was deemed principle—it would seem that the party should have rewarded her in some way or other—should at least have prevented invasions upon her constitutional prerogatives. Yet, what has been the result? Let incontrovertible, historical truths, answer. Thirty years ago the South was in a position to compel respect to her lawful rights. She controlled both the Senate and the House of Representatives. Now, she is in a powerless minority in both branches of the legislative department of the Federal Government—for the sake of peace she has compromised and compromised, and bartered and bartered, until she has little or nothing to compromise or barter, except the life-blood of her institutions and her independence in the confederacy—and every compromise and every barter, has only brought in its train renewed aggressions, additional insults, withering contumely, and boastful threats that the war should not cease until the "footstep of a slave should not pollute the soil of the North American Continent." All this is mortifyingly true; and cannot, and will not be disputed, by any man possessing a reputation worth the smallest effort to preserve.

We do not make these remarks in a partisan spirit. We have no reflections to cast upon the Democratic, or any other party; for when we speak of Southern questions, we speak exclusively as Southern men, without regard to this, that, or the other political organization. We think it our duty to occasionally point to the position the South *once* occupied, and to the position she *now* occupies, in order to bring the difference between the two positions broadly before the public, in the hope that the humiliating contrast may set our people to reflecting. That is all.

We have not room to follow the writer in all his objections to party fealty, when that fealty redounds to the damage of our section. The subjoined is forcible and well put: "Upon all national questions within the sanction of the Constitution it is right and proper to act with a national party, but whenever *fealty to party* conflicts with *loyalty to one's State and its institutions*, the former being secondary and subordinate should yield to the latter, which commands the first, and highest duty of the citizen."

And so is the following, based on the assumption that the Territories—the common property of the whole Union—are hereafter to be held as the exclusive dominions of the Freesoilers:

By monopolizing the Territories they (Seward & Co.) can soon control the action of Congress—make that body unlimited in its jurisdiction and absolute in its power. They will then revolutionize the character of the Government by provincializing the States. Executive patronage will become unbounded, the Federal Judiciary will extend its power until state tribunals decide into petty courts, for the trial of "small and mean causes." State sovereignty and State rights will be regarded as mere by-words of derision for describing exploded heresies. State offices and honors will no longer satisfy the ambition of aspiring men, but the most circumscribed and transient popularity will seek its reward in Federal dignities and distinctions. Washington will become the sole fountain of promotion, and the dispensation of favor belong to the Black Republicans. With such fanatics in possession of power our condition will indeed be rendered miserable. We shall become mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water"—furnishing from our fields all the expenses of the Government, and receiving scarcely any of its blessings in return. Slavery will not be destroyed, but made to bear the most grievous burthens and pay heavy tribute to Northern commerce.

[We know of a very intelligent man in this State who says he expects to live to see the day when an excise, or some other tax, of ten dollars per bale on cotton, and twenty dollars per hogshead on sugar, will be levied directly for the support of the Federal Government, besides tariff taxes, etc., which will throw almost the whole burthens of the Government upon the South. We don't agree with him fully, but when Mr. Seward becomes President, and the Black Republicans control Congress, and the Supreme Court is thoroughly freesoilized, there is no telling what will not be done. There are less than four hundred thousand slaveholders in the South, men, women and children, and the number is diminishing instead of increasing.]

We will now proceed to quote the plan proposed by the correspondent of the Mercury, to obviate the contingencies above alluded to. It has the merit of originality, and is otherwise worthy consideration:

Let the Southern members of Congress meet and agree upon a platform, declaring in the plainest and fullest manner the constitutional rights of the South, and pledge themselves solemnly each to the other, to affiliate with no party, and support no man for office, except on an unqualified endorsement of this platform. Such a course will be heartily approved by their constituencies. Let them recommend to the Southern people to support the nominees of the Democratic party only on condition that its convention at Charleston conforms to this requirement in the platform of principles it shall adopt. Let them say to the South in the language of Senator Davis, of Mississippi, in his recent speech at Jackson, "if we are defeated then, and a Black Republican is elected President, it is your duty to provide for your safety outside of a Union with those who have already shown the will, and would have required the power, to deprive you of your birthright and to reduce you to worse than the colonial dependence of your fathers." If the convention at Charleston, however, should refuse to concur in their proposition, let the South nominate a candidate for herself.

The national Democracy upon its *liberalized platform* without the Southern wing might succeed in carrying Illinois and Pennsylvania, if not more, and with the South united upon a candidate of her own, this would be sufficient to prevent an election by the Electoral College. The struggle would consequently be transferred to the House of Representatives where an election, if held, must result in the triumph of the Black Republicans. But we have the power to prevent an election altogether. The Constitution of the United States declares that a quorum of the House for this purpose "shall consist of a member or members from *two-thirds* of the States." Let then the Southern members refuse to unite and no President can be chosen. It is almost certain that the candidates for Vice-President would receive the same number of votes as the candidates for the President. There would consequently be no Vice-President chosen by the Electoral College, and as to the election of this officer by the Senate, "two-thirds of the whole number of Senators," is necessary. The election of an obnoxious Vice-President can also be prevented by a non-attendance of its Southern members. For such a contingency as would thus be produced, there is no provision in the Constitution. The Government would be destroyed, *ipso facto*, or the present Administration continued in office until our enemies should consent to grant us all we ask. Such a course would, in the end, perhaps, result in a reorganization of the Democratic party upon a higher basis and perpetuate its power for fifty years to come. It might eventuate in a dissolution of the Union, but any other course, I feel assured, would certainly precipitate that catastrophe.

As you will perceive, I do not make war upon the Administration of the Democratic party save by distributing their power to Representatives there. I do not advocate the establishment of "Southern Rights Associations" or "Pro-Slavery Leagues," for long before anything substantial is accomplished by them they fall into divisions or become the instruments of ambitious men for their own selfish purposes. I am convinced that any efficient plan for our redemption must begin at Washington with our Representatives there. It is those living upon the mountain top who discover the danger and give warning to the valley below. The sentinel upon the watch tower first sounds to arms. Let our delegates take the initiatory step, and there is little doubt but that the whole south will promptly rally to their support.

I have thus briefly outlined the course which has suggested itself to me as most proper "under present circumstances." These opinions may be erroneous, but they have at least the merit of sincerity.

The above plan might be considered very good, if it were perfectly practicable. But is it practicable? We think not. Let us see, supposing the election went into the House of Representatives. Delaware would certainly go into the election. So would Maryland and Missouri, and in all human probability, Kentucky. We doubt whether Virginia could be kept out, for Virginia loves the honors and emoluments of place and power dearly. Add these five slave States to the nineteen free States, assuming that Kansas and Oregon will come in, in the meantime, and there are twenty-four States prepared to go into the election, against ten unprepared slave States. Let the old Dominion take the other task, as she ought, and still there would be the requisite two-thirds as provided by the Constitution. So the plan of the Mercury's correspondent does not appear feasible.

What next? Come on with your propositions. In a multitude of counsellors there may be wisdom. We are not disunionists—we would stand by the Union at every hazard, save the sacrifice of the dearest rights of our own section. We would rejoice to see *both* preserved.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1858.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

Senator Slidell, noticing the article in the Crescent of the 11th, comes out in a card in Sunday morning's Union, and denies that he said Senator Douglas's slaves were badly treated, and concludes with the assertion that Douglas has authorized and countenanced anonymous attacks upon him. We may expect a tart reply to this from the great Illinoisan. Indeed, the public anxiously await his arrival for more important reasons than the affair with Senator Slidell. Until he rises in the Senate, the session will be void not only of excitement but of any vital interest. The affairs in Central America seem doomed to sleep until he awakes them.

The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool Times, writes on the 1st December, that a battalion of infantry and three batteries of artillery, with horses and equipments complete for service, will embark at Toulon immediately for the coast of Central America, and we hear from Chincodega, under date October 30th that a British Company, having resolved to construct the Honduras Railway, Her Majesty's Government regarded it as under its care and directed all the British agents in Central America to favor and protect it with all the means in their power. Furthermore, we learn that Mr. Felix Belly will submit to the venerable Baron Humboldt the decision reached by the committee of the Nicaragua Canal, and will offer him the honorary Presidency of the International Canal Company. Belly will also secure the good will of the King of Holland for this canal. It is evident therefore that foreign powers are already in advance of us in regard to the momentous interests connected with Central America, and hence the imminent need of a statesman of the first order of ability and second to none in energy to take this matter out of the palsied hands of a slothful and undecided Administration.

Something more is needed and specified than the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty—a prompt, decisive, unequivocal line of policy. The first may be looked for any day; the latter it is to be feared, will be looked for in vain from a Government which has hitherto proved, outside of Utah and Paraguay, as belligerent in words as imbecile in action. And yet this very promptitude would do more to sustain the failing and disintegrating Democracy than any or all other measures. If it has been decided by the Administration that some new and startling element must be infused in the political cauldron to counteract Douglasism, why wait for him? Is it true that he alone, of all our public men, is capable of stirring and inspiring the whole country?

The Crittenden meeting, mentioned in my last, adjourned to meet again shortly, at which time a more definite indication of the policy of the opposition and the men to represent it may be expected. "Nationality, opposition to parties organized with reference to geographical limits, and devotion to the Union," appear to be the watchwords of the coalition. The National Era of this city opposes what it calls "this second attempt to set up the Republican party for sale," and advises the Republican party to "set its face as a flint against the attempts to temper with its principles or seduce it into a corrupt coalition." The Democrats see in the "fusion" nothing more than "a union for the sake of the spoils." It is apparent that a large part of the Republican party will resist any thing like union upon any terms with the Americans, the disposition being to run Fremont or a Fremont man upon the basis of squatter sovereignty, the election of Territorial officers by the people, a self-supporting Territorial government, etc. Under these conditions they are willing for the Territories to remain out of the Union until the population equals the then existing ratio of representation.

Pertinent to this, which I apprehend will be the fixed policy, not only of the Republicans but of the Democrats of the North, we learn of new emigrant aid societies at work in New York to colonize Sonora and Chihuahua." Some such project, no doubt, is on foot, for Lieutenant Maury has just returned from New York. At present, however, it may be regarded as an effort on the part of the Arizona and Sonora mining interest to get up an excitement in anticipation of the President's possible protectorate, and a consequent rise in their hitherto not very profitable stock.

Since the departure of the various "shells" of the New York Democracy, it seems to be settled that Mr. Buchanan will be a candidate for renomination—an event "predicted," as my brother correspondents of the North would say—"in this correspondence" last winter.

To these New York Democrats, ex Consul Geo. Sanders gave a dinner at the National, on Saturday night. There were present members of Congress from all sections, and among them the notorious Mr. Burlingame, of Niagara Falls memory. After the dinner was over, and while the party were all well charged with the amiability incident to such occasions, Mr. Burlingame took pains to make himself exceedingly affable and familiar with some of the Southern members.

Calling a Boston man to him, he said, "I want you to go home and tell my people upon what good terms I am with my Southern brethren here." He was about to add more, when somebody commenced to sing the Star Spangled Banner. At its close, Burlingame clapped loudly and long. Turning to a Southern member standing near him, he said, "did you notice how I applauded when he came to the land of the *free*?" "Yes," answered the Southern member; "but, judging from the distance you go to fight, I thought it was the 'home of the *brave*' you were applauding." "Center shot, by ——!" exclaimed a member standing by. Burlingame threw up his hands, buzzed and fluttered a little, but took it in very good part. It was an admirable retort.

As you have heard by telegraph, the English bill and the Montgomery amendment came into triumphal collision on Saturday morning. The English bill, after knocking the Montgomery amendment almost down, passed on. Then the Montgomery amendment, selecting one out of a number of kicks in his hat, threw it at the retreating English bill, and, according to the sworn testimony of a respectable back-driver and grocer, "bit him on the heel." Two doctors, never before heard of, testify in this morning's Union that the blow on the Montgomery amendment's nose "must have come from behind." Montgomery may now appoint himself Sumner's successor in Paris, lead a jolly life, have his wounded nose cauterized occasionally by Brown Sequard, enjoy himself, get re-elected, draw his pay, and do nothing for several years to come.

The case of the Wanderer is not yet done with. Thurlow Weed is going to try to make capital out of it. Perhaps he has some private animosity against the New York gentlemen who employed Captain Currie as their agent. It is noticeable that out of the large cargo imported by Capt. C. not one died, so, at least, it is stated, while of the two or three hundred carried by the Niagara to Liberia twenty-one perished.

Senator Benjamin, I learn, has just returned from New York, whither he went to make arrangements for the purchase of steamers to place on the Pacific side, so as to have an entirely independent route by way of the Tehuantepec transit. I also hear that the Chief Engineer passed through this city a few days ago, with an efficient corps, to commence at once the work on the Tehuantepec railroad.

MALOU.

THE FOOL-KILLER WANTED IN BOSTON.—The Piccolomini excitement makes jackasses of the Bostonians as readily as it did of the New Yorkers. It is said that many young men pay for going on the stage as supernumeraries, in order to get in company with the squabby little singer.

J. H. & I. N. MARKS.

JOS. H. & I. N. MARKS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

And Commission Merchants,

43, 45 and 47 NEW LEVEE STREET,

Offer for sale, now landing ex ship William and Jane, from Boston—

CODFISH—15 drums,
" 50 half drums,
" 50 quarter drums,
" 242 boxes,
HERRING—100 boxes, assorted qualities,
" 20 half bbls. No. 1 Roe.
SALMON—5 tierces,
" 10 barrels,
" 50 kits,
" 5 boxes Smoked,
MACKEREL—5 bbls. Large No. 1,
" 25 " No. 2,
" 10 half bbls. Large No. 1,
" 50 kits " " "
" 200 " No. 1,
SHAD—10 half bbls. Mess,
SHAD—30 kits Mess,
HALIBUT FINS—30 kits,
TONGUES AND SOUNDS—66 kits,
SOAP—200 boxes Winchester's No. 1.

Landing ex ship Ann Washburn,

—From Boston—

MACKEREL—14 bbls. Large No. 1,
" 50 kits " " "
" 12 half bbls. Large No. 2,
" 10 qr. " " "
" 30 kits " " "
" 25 " Mess,
" 15 half bbls. Large No. 3.

Landing ex ship Clifton,

—From Boston—

CANDLES—38 boxes Sperm,
" 15 half boxes Sperm,
OIL—10 bbls. Winter Pale Seal.

Landing ex ship Malakar,

—From Boston—

CANDLES—12 boxes Sperm.

Landing ex ship Escort,

—From New York—

SHOT—50 kegs Drop and Buck, assorted Nos.
STARCH—150 boxes Oswego,
BUTTER—37 firkins choice Goshen,
COFFEE—2.0 bags Laguayra,
" 5 half bbls Mocha,
" 10 qr. " "

Landing ex ship Maid of Orleans,

—From New York—

BUTTER—15 firkins choice Goshen,
GINGER—100 bags Race,
BUCKWHEAT—300 boxes New Italied,
" 20 kegs " "

Landing ex ship Undine,

—From New York—

BUTTER—15 firkins choice Goshen,
SHOT—10 kegs, assorted Nos.

Landing ex ship Samuel Adams,

—From New York—

BUTTER—15 firkins choice Goshen.

Landing ex ship Bellewood,

—From New York—

TEA—25 half chests Oolong, Box, half and qr. lb. packages,
NAILS—300 kegs, assorted sizes,
SHOT—20 kegs, assorted Nos.

Landing ex bark Waverley,

—From New York—

ROPE—10 coils choice Manilla,
FRUIT—18 boxes assorted Brandy,
BUTTER—15 firkins choice Goshen.

Landing ex ship Atlantic,

—From New York—

BUTTER—20 firkins choice Goshen.

Landing ex ship Far West,

—From New York—

BUCKWHEAT—16 bbls.
" 200 boxes,
BUTTER—50 firkins choice Goshen.

Landing ex Ship Charlemagne,

—From New York—

PICKLES—90 dozen, assorted sizes,
KETCHUP—45 dozen Tomato, assorted sizes,
BITTERS—50 dozen Forrest Wine.

Landing ex ship Saltana,

—From New York—

BUTTER—30 firkins Choice Goshen,
INK—29 boxes, different sizes.

Landing ex Ship Fanny Forrester,

—From New York—

BUTTER—18 firkins Butter,
SULTANA RAISINS—100 drums,
DATES—10 frails.

Landing ex Bark H. Thornton,

—From New York—

CHURNS—5 dozen.

Landing ex Bark Adirondack,

—From New York—

BUTTER—25 firkins,
MATCHES—10 cases,
PEACHES—26 boxes Brandy,
BUCKWHEAT—10 bbls.
" 100 boxes.

Landing ex brig John Freeman,

—From Bellinaco—

CAPS—200,000 G. D.
" 45,000 Flat,
" 25,000 Cox.
TUBS—20 cases Butter,
BROOMS—10 dozen,
OYSTERS—50 cases "McMurray," 1 lb.
JELLIES—20 cases, assorted,
PEACHES—48 cases Brandy.

Landing ex Ship Lancaster,

—From Philadelphia—

SUGAR—150 bbls. Lorentzo's Crushed.

For sale by JOS. H. & I. N. MARKS.

NEW FIGS.

1000 drums, 1/2 drums and qr. drums, selected new Smyrna FIGS, in store, and

For sale by JOS. H. & I. N. MARKS.

ALMONDS.

50 bags Languedoc,
" 20 do by,
40 bbls. Sicily, Tarragona, Marmotier, etc.

For sale by JOS. H. & I. N. MARKS.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

PIECE CRACKERS—100 boxes Gibb Clap, $1
RAISINS—1000 packages Layers and MR.
DATES—20 frails New Crop.
PRESERVES—200 cases, comprising a full assortment,
JELLIES and JAMS—50 dozen quarts, pints and half pints,
CANTON GINGER—20 cases,
CHOW CHOW—4 cases,
OLIVES—35 cases "Seville,"
etc., etc., etc.

For sale by JOS. H. & I. N. MARKS.

ENGLISH PICKLES AND SAUCES.

We are just in receipt of a fine assortment of Crosse & Blackwell's celebrated PICKLES and SAUCES.

For sale by JOS. H. & I. N. MARKS.

ALE AND PORTER.

50 casks Bass's ALE—quarts,
100 " " pints,
50 casks Barclay, Perkins & Co. PORTER—qts.
100 " " pints.

Just received direct, and for sale by JOS. H. & I. N. MARKS.

COOPER & NEIBERT.

COOPER & NEIBERT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

27 and 29 Common street,

Have now in Store:

Ketchups.

WALNUT AND TOMATO.

For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Preserves.

BLACKBERRY AND RASPBERRY JAMS.
100 " assorted PRESERVES.
100 " Numan, Thomas & Co.'s Baltimore PICKLES AND PRESERVES.

For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Wines.

CLARET AND WHITE WINE.
MADEIRA, PORT AND SHERRY WINES.
100 boxes Lamby's GRAPE LEAF CHAMPAGNE.

For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Whiskies and Brandies.

50 pkgs. half, quarter and eighth pipes BRANDY.
25 bbls. OLD BOURBON (C. Sharp's) WHISKY.
50 " OLD MONONGAHELA " "
20 " OLD RYE WHISKY.
10 " OLD RYE WHISKY—J. Welty's Choice and Old.

For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Fruits.

PIE FRUITS.
BRANDY FRUITS.
FRUITS IN OWN JUICE.
300 drums FRESH SMYRNA FIGS.

For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Bitters.

GOULEY'S AND BOKER'S,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Cigars and Tobaccos.

100,000 GERMAN CIGARS.
300 boxes MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—various brands and qualities: "Mello Pace, the Queen of the South;" "Corner Stone;" "Golden Bars;" "Washington;"
100 boxes CUBA SIXES.
50 pkgs. CHEROOTS.
PIPES, PIPE HEADS, SOLACE AND YELLOW BANE CHEWING TOBACCO.
"The Daughter of the Regiment."

For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Spices.

PLAGNIOL AND LUCCA OIL, CANTON GINGER AND CHOW CHOW.
NUTMEGS, CITRON, GELATINE, CURRANTS.
150 bags BLACK PEPPER, ALLSPICE AND RACE GINGER.
GROUND PEPPER, CASSIA AND PIMENTO, in boxes.

For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Coffees.

500 bags COFFEE—Java, Mocha, Ceylon, Laguayra and Rio.

For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Teas.

200 chests, halves and quarters TEA—Imperial, Oolong, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Souchong, Powchong, etc., etc.

For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Sugars.

50 pkgs. Lorentzo's CRUSHED, POWDERED AND LOAF SUGARS.

For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Salt Fish.

50 pkgs. LOBSTERS, SALMON, CLAMS AND OYSTERS—in 1 and 2 pound cans.
MACKEREL, CODFISH,
HERRINGS, SALMONS.

For sale by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

Sundries.

1000 pkgs. STARCH—whole, halves and quarter boxes.
50 pkgs. Burt's CRACKERS—Wine, Water, Soda and Butter.
100 boxes LEMON SYRUP.
20 gross Preston & Merrill's YEAST POWDERS.
10 pkgs. ENGLISH DAIRY AND PINEAPPLE CHEESE.
75 tierces S. Davis, Jr., & Co's DIAMOND HAMS.
CARACAS CHOCOLATE—TABLE AND DAIRY SALT.
SNUFF, SARDINES, CASSIA in mats.
50 cases W. H. Davis's PICKLES.
50 boxes NEW YORK CANDY.
500 " SOAP—assorted brands and quality.
100 " CANDLES—Sperm, Adamantine, Chemical and Wax.
BLACKING AND BLACKING BRUSHES.
TONGUES AND SOUNDS.

For sale low by COOPER & NEIBERT, 27 and 29 Common street.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!

THE PLACE TO BUY BOOKS!

EVANS & CO., No. 9 Camp street, have on hand a large and most choice collection of Standard and Miscellaneous Works ever offered in New Orleans.

Also, an elegant assortment of fine Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Albums and Annuals, bound in the best styles, suitable for the public libs., and Presentation Books, and selling at the lowest retail prices.

A GIFT WILL BE PRESENTED WITH EACH BOOK at the time of sale.

The Gift are valued from 25 cents to $100, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches and a great variety of Jewelry, Lockets, Chains, Solitaires, Finger Rings, etc.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock at the GIFT BOOK STORE

4.19 3m No. 9 Camp street.

CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA SHORTS FOR SALE—The undersigned has just arrived with a fine lot of Carolina and Virginia Shorts, for sale, consisting of Red Dobbs, Lewis, Walters and Rogers, also, two No. 1 Seconds etc., one No. 1 Hickoryskin, one good Cooper and Engineer. Will be prepared to receive orders during the season, parties wishing to buy will find it to their interest to call and see me, before purchasing elsewhere.

H. F. FERGUSON,

422 6m 15 Poydras street, New Orleans.

HASPSBERG GIN SCHNAPPS AND WINE BITTERS—

100 cases of the celebrated Hasberg Gin Schnapps,
100 cases Hasberg Gin Cocktail,
100 cases Van Loon's Wine Bitters,
100 cases Van Loon's Stomach Bitters.

Just received and for sale by J. E. VALENTINE & CO.,

414 M Common street.

FOR GONORRHEA, GLEET, WEAKNESS, PAINS in the Back, and all Urinary Affections.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, SPECIFIC SOLUTION—The only celebrated preparation cures all affections of the generative organs, whether recent or chronic. Physicians of England, of France, and of America, acknowledge its efficacy. Thousands of sufferers have been relieved by its Purely vegetable in composition, it is as harmless as it is efficacious. The system becomes invigorated, and the debilitated body and depressed mind are restored to energy.

D. ADRAMS,

Sole agent for the United States.

Apothecaries, 26 Camp street, New Orleans.

OSNABURGS?.....OSNABURGS

Of the LAUDERDALE,
QUINCY,
MARTIN WEBSTER & CO.,
CROWELL MANUFACTORIES.

Constantly on hand and for sale on liberal terms by

SLADE, WALKER, WATKINS & CO., 51 Common st.

N. F. HYER, SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER, Office—No. 16 Bank Place, New Orleans. Will attend to the grading of lots, measuring embankments, excavations, etc., in the city, and surveying lands in the country.

Orders from a distance addressed through the Post-Office, Box 252,

Refer to Col. A. P. Field, Louis H. Pilie, Esq., City Surveyor, H. Trist, Esq., No. 15 St. Peter street, or Jacob Mustian, Esq., No. 16 Bank Place. m12 tf

TOBACCO—I HAVE THIS DAY DISSOLVED BUSINESS, under the name and style of JOHN PRICE, Jr. & Co. Our business is regarded to the full meet prompt and personal supervision.

Particular attention given to the purchase of Tobacco on brokerage or commission.

Tobacco sold on all markets constantly on hand. I respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

JOHN PRICE, Jr.,

m27 3m 37 Natchez street.

LANDING EX SHIP A. MORRISON from Bordeaux—DRY PRUNES—30 cases, in jars and cartons, choice.

SARDINES—1/4 cases half and quarter boxes, of F. Rouvier, of Nantes.

BLANKETS—9 bales E. Grosder & Co's Gray Blankets.

For sale by GRATIAN, COMMANDER & CO.,

415 40 Commercial street.

PRIESTLEY & BEIN.

PRIESTLEY & BEIN,

39 and 41 CAMP STREET,

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, COPPER AND TIN PLATE.

Have now a well assorted stock of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, English and American Bar, Hoop, Sheet and Boiler Iron, which they are offering for sale at low rates.

Are agents for Hallman Brothers' Premium Tennessee Iron, manufacturing at the Rolling works, on the Cumberland river. Their Iron, by test, has proved itself superior to any other made in the United States.

Also, agents for C. G. Hussey & Co.'s Pittsburg Copper Rolling Mill, and G. L. Banks' Cincinnati Bells.

We invite the attention of the country traders, planters, merchants, and the public generally, to our large and well assorted stock. The following forms a part:

Copper.

320 sheets 12 lbs. 30x60 BRAZIERS' COPPER.
150 " 11 " " " "
250 " 10 " " " "
500 " 10, 11 and 12 lbs. 30 and 24x60 inch.
500 " 15, 2 1/2, 20, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 55 lbs.
100 " 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95 and 100 lbs.
25 " 110 to 128 lbs.
320 bolts COPPER, 1/8, 3/16, 1/4, 3/8 and 1 inch.
150 dozen Round and Oval COPPER BOTTOMS—6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inch.

Tennessee Iron.

PREMIUM TENNESSEE IRON.

We have on hand and are receiving regularly a full stock, comprising the following, viz:

300 bars FLAT, from 1 to 4 1/2 inch x 1/4 to 1 inch,
300 " ROUND and SQUARE, 1/4 to 3 inch,
50 " HORSE-SHOE, 3/8, 7/16, 1, 1 1/8 and 1 1/4x3/8 inch,
50 " PLOW PLATE, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in. x 1/4, 3/8 and 1/2,
50 " BOILER PLATES, 3-16, 1/4 and 3-8.

PRIESTLEY & BEIN,

39 and 41 Camp street.

Iron.

150 tons best Pennsylvania FLAT, ROUND and SQUARE, Assorted.
50 tons REFINED, ROUND and SQUARE,
500 " ENGLISH, ROUND, SQUARE and FLAT,
500 bundles HOOP IRON, 3/8 to 2 inches,
300 " BAND IRON, 3/8, 2 to 6 inches,
200 " SCROLL IRON, 3/8 to 1 inch, x 3/8 to 3/8 in.
500 bars ANGLE IRON, 1 to 2 in. x 3/8,
200 " REFINED ENGLISH FLAT, 2x1 inch—Suitable for Omnibuses.

PRIESTLEY & BEIN,

39 and 41 Camp street.

Axes—Spades—Shovels.

Landing and in store, the following, viz:

100 dozen S. W. Collins', Yankee and Kentucky patterns.
100 " Lovell's " " " "
100 " Hunt's " " " "
100 " Indianian Collins'.
100 " C. Ames & Co.'s best SHOVELS and SPADES—2 to 6.
100 " Rowland's—2 to 4.

For sale by PRIESTLEY & BEIN,

39 and 41 Camp street.

Cane-Carrier Chains.

50 sacks best CANE-CARRIER CHAINS.

Agricultural Implements.

Hall's Peacock PLOWS,
Hall's Wrought Mold PLOWS,
Hall's Valley PLOWS, with Extra Points,
Hall's Cotton and Sugar PLOWS, Mayville Pattern,
John King PLOWS, Plain and Extended Bars,
Garrett & Cottman's PLOWS, with and without Cutters,
Ballenger's PLOWS, without Cutters